

THE YAZOO WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor & Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1841.

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Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY J. A. STEVENS.

(CITY PRINTER.)

On Main Street, opposite M. B. Hamer's, in the north end of the "Manchester Hall."

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$5.00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance, must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Advertising candidates for office will be \$10 for county offices, \$10 for state offices—in advance.

Yearly Advertisements. For forty lines or less, commencing at pleasure \$5.00. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisements is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements. For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12. 4 do do do 6 do 20. 10 do do do 12 do 30.

For all the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON NOTION.

The largest Newspaper in the World!

THE spirit of the age is utilitarian. Improvement is stamped upon the face of every thing.

All the useful arts are progressing with unparalleled rapidity; and the art of printing is coming in for its full share of the common improvement.

Determined not to be outdone in any thing that pertains to his profession, where there is a fair chance for exertion and enterprise, the undersigned has determined upon issuing a sheet twice as large as the Boston Weekly Times, (and to take the place of that paper) and will contain eight columns more matter than the Boston Journal.

This sheet will be called the BOSTON NOTION, and it is determined it shall fully sustain a comparison so far as meaning, and so interwoven with the established character of our Yankee City. It will be the largest newspaper in the world—no exception, and will be printed on a sheet thirty-seven by fifty-two inches. It will be entirely filled with reading matter, and will contain three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight square feet of print in the type; and a single number will contain more reading than an ordinary book of three hundred pages. These great dimensions will enable the publisher to draw largely on the most popular periodicals and magazines of the day, both American and Foreign; and as the selections will be made with great care, it is believed this paper will be a welcome NOTION in every family.

Besides a new synopsis of the current news of the day, (as published in the Boston Daily Times) it will contain Poetry, Popular Tales, Theatrical Criticisms, Police and other Court reports, Humorous Anecdotes, &c. &c.

The whole world of literature will be ransacked to fill it. From the study of Philosophy, down to the Police Court, through all the regions of reason, poetry, romance, wit, and the ample record of follies, we shall glean from the past and present and from all nations, to present a pleasing and useful combination of recorded thoughts and current history, as the world produces. This is our BOSTON NOTION.

The great amount of wisdom and fun—of wit and philosophy—of novelties and antiquities—we are enabled to offer weekly for six cents per copy:—only six cents and we can do it because of the facilities of our press and office and the connections of daily and weekly publications. For three dollars we can sell a yearly volume equal in quality and matter, with every variety also, to fifty volumes of novels, such as are issued from the press of this day. Fifty-two large volumes for three dollars! Effected all by improved machinery and by determination that we will not be outdone in enterprise and usefulness.

TERMS. Three dollars a year, always in advance. No orders, notations from what source, will be attended to, unless accompanied with the cash. Single copies six cents each.

Postmasters or others, remitting twenty dollars shall have eight copies sent to such persons and places as they may designate.

Mail subscribers will have their papers deposited in the Post Office in this city every Saturday evening.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

F. S. The Notion will be published on a doubled sheet every three months and sent gratuitously to all subscribers who have paid for one year.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country, who give the above prospectus two or more insertions in their respective papers, shall receive the Notion and Daily Times for one year.

Nov. 7.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Governor of the State of New York, a commissioner for the State of Mississippi, to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds and other instruments of writing under seal to be issued or recorded in the said State of New York, and to administer oaths or affirmations, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners for the above purposes," passed May 13, 1840.

F. W. QUACKENBOSCH, Commissioner &c.

January 1st, 1841.

DR. BARBER & BARNETT

HAVE dissolved the partnership in the practice of their profession. The books and accounts have been transferred to Dr. Barnett, who is alone authorized to settle the same.

January 22, 1841.

General Intelligence.

LIFE IN CUBA.—From an interesting letter from Havana, in the Commercial Advertiser, we make the following extracts:—

It may be especially said of this place as it has been said of Italy—Here the days are all sunshine, the nights are all moonlight—love is the religion and pleasure the law of the land. The light-house guides the mariner's bark to the long-desired haven of rest—the Moro Castle challenges its existence—while

Castel Blanco, with its overhanging embankments, frowns into submission and obedience this degraded city, and the occupants of its noble harbor. Every thing is stationary here, and seems to have stood so for ages past. The march of intellect has turned aside and left undisturbed the pertinacity of the habits and customs of this place and people.

Its form and fashion of building is that of the cities of the earlier ages around the Mediterranean.

Dives it of its wooden materials and living population, and its remains would stand scarcely distinguishable from those of Pompeii, as now excavated, from the Vesuvian tomb of eighteen centuries. All the houses are of stone, rudely made and coarsely stuccoed over, inside and out, and are mostly with flat roofs. I am lodged in a principal hotel, with scarcely a pane of glass in it, nor is one required. My room opens on an upper terrace, from which the ocean, the harbor, the city and the verdant country, are all combined in one of the most variegated and delightful views I ever beheld.

The island of Cuba is productive almost beyond belief in sugar, coffee, tobacco and fruits, and with a considerable portion of its land yet under cultivation. Its colonial blessings are a government general as an executive, with 20,000 troops to support his administration. It sustains the expenses of its own government, and pays over to Spain annually the sum of about twelve millions of dollars, for the benefit of being held in subjection. Its population is six hundred thousand and white inhabitants. The import duty is ten dollars and sixty-two cents on a barrel of flour. Compare this with the United States, where a white population of fourteen millions of inhabitants raises a less amount of revenue, other than its land sales, than this little island.

Its progress in improvements and in labor saving machinery is best exemplified by the fact, that of several towns, clocks there are few in the city struck by their own machinery. A slave or a soldier is stationed by the bell, who strikes with a hammer each hour as it passes. The plough in use here is a long unwholly thing, without shape or mould-board, and is certainly two hundred years behind the age in agricultural improvements.

A few days past, placards were posted about the city walls, informing of the bull-fight at 4 o'clock across the bay. Steamboats and rowboats attended at the hour—the populace pressed to the sport—a few Americans joined, and were borne along with the crowd.

The place was an amphitheatre, or like a circus. All comfortably seated on elevated rows of benches. The seat of the judges and more distinguished persons were indicated by curtains. The sport soon began. The bull was let in at a small gate from his cage, and as he entered his head and neck were stuck full of barbed arrows and exploding rockets with percussion crackers. The actors in the arena were two mounted Picadores, and eight men on foot—all dressed and acting like a clown at a circus.

All had small flags, at which the infuriated animal, frantic with the bags and crackers made furious battle, under the boisterous shouts of a delighted populace. The whole scene was too savage and loathsome to describe. Five bulls in succession were thus worried, exhausted and killed. One horse was gored to death by the animal. Two others overthrown with their riders, and rescued by the flags held in front to distract the fury of the creature. At each death three horses entered in full harness, and fantastically dressed, and drew out the carcasses, with trumpets—a full band of martial music, and the loud shouts of a delighted populace, cheering the horses, with the riders' whips, into a full leap. This is one of the weekly amusements of this city. A single exhibition has satisfied me forever.

THE MEXICAN TRADE.—The last advices from Austin, Texas, state that a company of Chihuahua traders have arrived in Red River county, bringing some \$50,000 in specie; and that they intend establishing at some point there a station for facilitating a trade between Northern Mexico and New Orleans.

"They bring information," says the Sentinel, "that William Marksman and John Wallace are on their way from Santa Fe to Houston, and that they are the bearers of despatches to the Texian government. They propose to come immediately under the laws of the Republic, and ask the government of Texas to forward them translated copies of the laws."

They also report that two new gold mines have been discovered about 100 miles this side of Santa Fe.—N. O. Pickayune.

"Madam," said a druggist the other day to a lady who was examining some Cologne, "I assure you it is an excellent article, and if you will condescend to approximate the extreme extension of your proboscis to the unclosed office of the bottle, you will perceive the truth of my assertion."

THE ISTHUS OF PANAMA.—Operations of the French Engineers, &c.

Early in the spring of the last year an enterprising company in Paris fitted out an expedition to ascertain by a careful survey whether it is practicable to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. We learn from a letter received in this city yesterday, from a New Orleans correspondent, that the expedition arrived at the mouth of the Chagres, ready to commence operations, about the last of August, and that on the first of December, partial surveys of two different routes had left on the minds of the engineers an impression that the long contemplated enterprise was not only practicable, but that a canal of sufficient capacity for the largest ships might be constructed at a cost much below any of the estimates which have hitherto been published. Unless the local governments, therefore, interpose some insuperable obstacles, we shall look for the prosecution of this great work at an early period.

It is astonishing that the execution of this important project has been so long delayed. The Edinburgh Review, so long ago as 1809, spoke of it as the mightiest event in favor of the peaceful intercourse of nations, which the physical circumstances of the globe presented to the enterprise of man; and from that time until the present, there have been intelligent statesmen and merchants constantly but vainly endeavoring to bring it about. By a glance at a map of America, it will be seen that the narrowest portion of the strip of land connecting the northern and southern portions of the Continent is in the Republic of New Grenada, by the River Chagres, which empties into the Caribbean sea. The distance directly across the isthmus at this point is less than thirty miles; but by pursuing the course of the river to the town of Cruces, some twenty-five miles from its mouth, ships can go within fifteen miles of the Pacific, and at this town, the French expedition commenced operations. To the commerce of this country and Europe with the western coast of South America, the construction of this canal would save the circumnavigation of that Continent, the total distance of which is twelve thousand miles, together with all the hardships and perils of going round Cape Horn. Our great pacific territory, now almost inaccessible to the commerce of the Atlantic seaboard, except by overland conveyance, would be brought within easy access; and the commerce of the world with China and the Indian Archipelago would be facilitated by a saving of about 4000 miles. To the whale fisheries and fur trade similar advantages would be afforded.—Phila. Standard.

GREAT NEWS FROM UNADILLA.—The Coburg (U. C.) Star brings us the following intelligence extraordinary.

A day of reckoning is drawing nigh.—From the commencement of our troubles in 1837, we plainly foresaw that no confidence could be placed in either the American government or American people. The one thought they saw in that disturbance a prelude to the destruction of monarchy on the Western Continent, and the other gloated on the prospect it held forth of plunder. The event will justify our opinion—either Monarchical or Republican Institutions must cease to exist on this continent, for they cannot long continue in juxta position without a clash.

YUCATAN.—We learn that an agent from this new colony, which has recently seceded from the tyranny of Mexico, will soon offer to the American people great inducements to invest capital and industry in that country. Yucatan proper is rich only in her dyes and mahogany, but the island of Cozumel, one of the dependencies of the new Republic, situated in latitude 19.40. N. long. 87.13. W., and upon which Cortes first landed, before attempting the conquest of Mexico, is of remarkably rich soil and happy climate. It is covered with large mahogany, and abounds with fruit, pulse, cattle and fowls, and as yet, is inhabited only by the aborigines. To this island the Americans are to be invited to settle.—N. O. True A.

In a message sent by Governor Porter to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 5th instant, it is stated that the amount of loans made by the banks to the Common wealth during the past year was \$2,800,000, exclusive of the \$800,000 borrowed on the 1st of February. \$90,000 have been loaned by individuals, leaving the actual amount received from the banks \$2,200,000.

MILITIA.—We find by the recently printed Army Register for 1841, by the Adjutant General of the Army, a general abstract of the militia of the United States, as follows:—775 general officers, 2,864 general staff officers, 15,941 field officers, &c., 52,413 company officers; total commissioned officers, 72,050; non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, 1,431,903. Aggregate, 1,503,953.

DELICATE SITUATION.—Going over Niagara Falls without a pass from the Governor.

AN ACT TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

An act supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An Act to abolish the imprisonment for debt in certain cases," approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, shall be so construed as to abolish imprisonment for debt on process issued out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever where, by the laws of the State in which the said court shall be held, imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be, abolished.

R. M. T. HUNTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved January 14, 1841.

M. V. BUREN.

LEAD.—The Galena (Illinois) Gazette states that the exports of lead from that place during the past year were about twenty millions of pounds, the cost of which at Galena, was \$700,000.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—There is nothing more beneficial to the reflecting mind than the perusal of an old newspaper. Though a silent preacher, it is one which conveys a moral more palpable and forcible than the most elaborate discourse. As the eye runs down its diminutive and old-fashioned columns, and peruses its quaint advertisements and by gone paragraphs, the question forces itself on the mind? Where are now the busy multitudes whose names appear on these pages—where is the puffing auctioneer the pushing tradesman, the bustling merchant and calculating lawyer, who each occupied a space in such chronicles of departed time? Alas! they have passed away like their forefathers, and are no more seen! From these considerations the mind naturally turns to the period when we, who may enjoy our span of existence in this chequered scene, shall have gone down into the dust, and shall furnish the same moral to our children that our fathers do to us? The sun will then shine as bright, the flowers will bloom as fair, the face of nature will be as beautiful as ever—while we are reposing in our narrow cells, heedless of every thing that once charmed and delighted us.

WOMAN.—The following just and beautiful compliment to Woman is by Judge Story: To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with her impossible but to shrink from what love, honor, benevolence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded, but the voice of affliction never. The chamber and the pillow, of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the alters of religion, never nussed the presence or the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such she loses all danger, and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences.—Then she displays the undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which neither utters murmurs nor regrets; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.

Resolve that no earthly consideration shall tempt you to forsake the friend who tells you of your faults. Love him—obey him—and your reward will be that state of mind which emperors might envy. Heaven will bless you, and your sojourn on earth will be bright and pleasant, and your departure glorious.—Sunday Mercury.

An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the Jury:—Gentlemen of the Jury, in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict.—Id.

The Boston Post tells a story of a down east militia captain who, on receiving a note from a lady requesting "the pleasure of his company," understood it as a compliment to those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

WOMAN.—"Woman are formed for attachment. Their gratitude is unimpeachable. Their love is an unceasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained, and knows how to deserve it. But that very keener of sensibility, which if well cultivated, would prove the source of your highest enjoyment, may grow to bitterness and wormwood if you fail to attend to it, or abuse it."

AN OLD UN.—A Mr. Olds, during the late session of the Illinois Legislature, introduced a bill to levy a tax on "Old Bachelors," or single men over 25 years of age, one half of the proceeds of which was to be appropriated to the purchase of land for indigent ladies, who have arrived at that period of life when they are "as old as they ever will be." The other moiety of the tax, to be applied to the liquidation of the interest on the State debt.

You COURTIZO FOLKS LOOK OUT.—The editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer talks like a creature who is anxious for a foe.—Hear him.

"We consider it morally wrong on the part of a suitor, to linger on year after year, in his addresses to any 'bright particular star,' and thus deprive her, in some measure, of the general society and attentions of others, without some certain prospect as to the termination of the period of courtship. The truth is, there is a time for all things—and even the attachment of a young and impassioned being may have its bounds especially if hope be delayed year after year, and the heart thus sickened and the cheek thus robbed of its bloom by disappointment. Marriage is an institution recognized and enjoyed both by the laws of God and man—and if there be any among our readers who having courted a year or two, lack the courage or the means to venture before the Hymanial altar—they should exhibit some degree of magnanimity and self-denial, and acknowledging their true position, allow others an opportunity of pressing toward and possessing the prize which they have neither the ability nor the courage to obtain."

FAITHFULNESS FORBIDDEN.—\$1200 damages were awarded to a damsel in Crawford county, (Pa.) a few days since, from an instant avain, who refused to keep his promise of marriage.

ANOTHER.—Miss Mary L. Moore, of Clinton county, N. Y., has recovered \$500 from Henry Lawrence for a breach of marriage promise.

A CHATTER ON MATRIMONY.—There are four sorts of women among the candidates for matrimony corresponding to wives, companions, ladies and ladies of fashion. One weds a wife, marries a companion, courts a lady, and becomes affianced to a lady of fashion. One is happy with a wife, contented with a companion, lives in a quiet way with a lady, and manages to get along with a lady of fashion. One is loved by a wife, well treated by a companion, esteemed by a lady, and tolerated by a lady of fashion. One is one body and one soul with a wife, a couple with a companion, a family with a lady, and a house-keeper with a lady of fashion. When a man is sick, he is tenderly nursed by a wife, pitied by a companion, visited by a lady, and inquired after by the lady of fashion. If the husband dies, the wife is inconsolable, the companion mourns for him, the lady is married in a year, and the lady of fashion forgets him in six weeks. Green widows are singular creatures; they resemble green wood, while it is burning on one side, is weeping on the other.—Philadelphia Sentinel.

"VARIETY'S THE SPICE OF LIFE."—Reader, whoever you may be, whether a traveller, a gent, or an exclusive book-worm—whether you have inspected high and low life in London, or seen the cat jump nine ways for Sundays in these diggings, it matters not; you have not seen a rarer curiosity, we venture, than the bill which follows, which we copy verbatim, and which was actually paid. Pope, we guess, it was, who said,

"Various the mind of desultory man," but we poets and philosophers of Florida are constrained to cry out,

Various the professions—of some folks.

Major — To — Dr.

Oct. 10, to 2 hours' Shingles 6 25 \$12 50

" 1 pair Shoes 2 50

By Cash 6 50

" Repairing Coat 1 50

By Cash 12 00

" Playing the Fiddle one night 10 00

" Jacket and pair Pants for Negro 0 00

" Mending Boots 2 00

" Playing the Fiddle another night 12 00

" Setting 4 panes Glass 1 00

" Sawing a load of wood 1 00

" Scouring Coat 1 75

" Making a thousand Brick 4 50

" Painting Dog House 2 50

" Butchering a Beef 4 00

" Pulling 6 teeth for Negro boy 75

" Curing your gray Horse of colic 3 00

\$58 50

And then the way the fellow added debts and credits all together, most have been somewhat distressing to the gentleman whose imperative duty it became to "lam up" the gross amount.—Florida Journal.

A SPECIAL CHERRYMAN has been raised in the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of wild fowl, and for the protection of terrapins.